No. 533

OCT 1957
JOHN T. FEY, Clerk

In the
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
for the Fourth Circuit

No. 7398.

THE AMERICAN MONORAIL COMPANY
Defendant-Appellant,

vs.

PARKS-CRAMER COMPANY
Plaintiff-Appellee

APPENDIX FOR THE APPELLEE

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FILED

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Robert H. Brown 27x
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E. Forrest Kulp 40x
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(tr. 10*) WILLIAM B. GRAINGER, called as a witness by and on behalf of the Plaintiff, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:-

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*PRINTER'S NOTE—"(tr.—)" is in reference to the Reporters Transcript. They are all set flush left for convenience or ready reference, hence may be off a word or so as to actual beginning.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GRIER

* * *

Q. What formal engineering training have you had? A. I have an Engineering Degree from the North Carolina State College at Raleigh, North Carolina.

Q. What experience in textile mills have you had? A. Upon my graduation in 1939, I was employed by Fieldcrest Mills, of Spray and Leaksville, North Carolina, for a period of approximately five years. Thereafter, I was employed by the Dan River Mills, of Danville, Virginia, for a period of approximately a year and a half. Upon termina-
(tr. 11) tion of my employment there, I went with the Parks-Cramer Company in the latter part of 1945, and have been with them since.

Q. You say you are now employed by Parks-Cramer Company? A. Yes sir.

Q. In what capacity? A. I am employed by them in a sales engineering capacity, and I cover the territory of South Carolina for them.

Q. Does it involve the sale of traveling cleaner equipment? A. Yes sir, it does.

Q. While you were employed in the mills which you have mentioned, did you have occasion to become familiar with traveling cleaners? A. Yes sir.

* * *

Q. Mr. Grainger, will you explain how it is that such a large portion of the time of a spinning room hand must be devoted to cleaning? A. Well, in the textile industry, (tr. 12) in making spun fibers into yarn and subsequently into woven or knitted fabrics, uncountable billions of small hair-like fibers are beat, blown around in machines. They

are pulled and picked out and carded, drawn, drafted, combed, one pulled over the other, and with so much action some of the fibers are broken and these fibers are, some of them, rather short to start with, some of them only a quarter of an inch long, as in the case of cotton, and they get up to longer lengths of a few inches, such as in the cut staples of the man-made fibers that are used today.

In the processing of these fibers through all of these many machines and departments, some of these fibers escape from the control of the processing machinery into the room atmosphere; and after escaping, they come to settle upon the machinery, the processing machinery itself, the work in process, the walls, the floors, the ceiling, the light fixtures, the pipe conduits, heating apparatus in the room, ducts, if there are any,—every area of the room on which anything can settle, this fiber will settle.

Q. If the existence of that fiber lint was just ignored, what would be the consequence? A. In a matter of a very short time—days—it would be almost impossible to operate the machinery, the spinning machinery, and some of the other textile machinery as well.

* * *

(tr. 13) Q. Well now, will you come off the stand and come down and by reference to Plaintiff's Exhibit 1, point out to the Court how this Hodge traveling cleaner worked.

* * *

(tr. 17) A. The Hodge type cleaner consisted of a track, as shown here, over the top of the spinning frame. This is the spinning frame. This is the Hodge type cleaner (CT). It consisted of a sheet metal hood enclosing a fan. This is the motor of the unit which propelled it through a

series of gears and wheels along the track; and on the top extension of the motor shaft was the fan, which generated the currents of air that were directed down over the frame out of these outlets (0) which you see here: Two on this side, and two on this side of the frame; and one underneath that blew down in an effort to keep the track clean and also to help keep the lint from accumulating on the top part of this top creel board (C).

The Hodge type cleaner served the upper surfaces of the spinning frame as best it could by directing air currents downward on either side. Some of the air would strike the top part of the top creel board. This is the top creel board along here (C). Some of the air would strike the top part of the middle creel board along here (M), and as it would go down, it would come in contact with these surfaces and blow the lint off mechanically.

A greater portion of the air struck down behind the roll area of the frame—this is the roll area along here (F)—and there is a similar area on the other side of the frame. Upon striking behind there, it came in contact with a solid, (tr. 18) impenetrable surface across the frame—about across here—and running the entire length of the frame. This bottom surface consisted of a bottom creel board, some boards on either side of that through which the weight hooks would pass, and then the roll beam, as you can see it out here (D).

Those air currents would strike that solid surface and would be deflected at right angles and pass out underneath this roll area. There is an opening between the roll beam here and beneath the roll area here, of, oh, a few inches—approximately like this (demonstrating)—and it would go out across there, and in moving across those surfaces,

would remove some of the lint accumulations from those. That did a fairly good job on the upper surfaces of the frame.

* * *

Q. Mr. Grainger, were there some portions of the spinning frame that were not reached by the air currents blown from the Hodge type cleaner? A. Yes sir.

Q. Would you name and point to each of those areas not reached? A. Areas not reached by the air from the (tr. 19) Hodge cleaner. One was this area immediately under the top creel board and the innermost packages of roving in the top creel, the topmost part of those, which is frequently referred to as roving tapers, top tapers (T). The bottom of this creel board, the middle creel board here, and the bottom part underneath it. Those are solid boards, in most instances. And underneath the bottom creel board, which this photograph doesn't show. It's in a position something like this, and you can see just the very—it's back up under here and very difficult to show in a photograph, because it's so hidden by the machine and the work in process.

Also, there were areas below the impenetrable—as I have described—solid barrier to the passages of air. In the case of traveling thread boards on the outside, as shown along here on the photograph (B), these traveling thread boards moved up and down slowly and were at times, and a good portion of the time, below the level of the roll beam, so that as the air was deflected from a vertical line of travel horizontally, it would pass out over the top of this roll beam, which is in this line along here (D), and if the thread board happened to be down, depressed in this posi-